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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/988,286	11/19/2001	Tomoki Takahashi	Q67251	8469

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SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN, MACPEAK & SEAS
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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, HANH N

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2834

DATE MAILED: 01/30/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/988,286

Applicant(s)

TAKAHASHI ET AL.

Examiner

HANH NGUYEN

Art Unit

2834

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 November 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____ 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. Figure 18-21 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: (62? In page 10, lines 16 and 18. 12A? In page 12, line 14.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1,2,9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Umeda et al. in view of Csaki

Regarding claim 1, Umeda et al. show an alternator comprising;

a case;

a rotor disposed inside said case, said rotor including a rotor coil for generating a magnetic flux on passage of an electric current therethrough, and a plurality of claw-shaped magnetic poles extending in an axial direction and covering said rotor coil, said claw-shaped magnetic poles being magnetized into North-seeking (N) and South-seeking (S) poles by said magnetic flux.

a stator including a stator core (41 in Fig. 3) provided with a plurality of slots formed so as to extend axially and be spaced circumferentially, and a stator winding (50 in Fig. 5) mounted to said stator core.

brushes for supplying electric current from an electric power supply to said rotor coil (Fig. 4).

The alternator disclosed by Umeda et al. has the sealed case, so when the brushes become worn, the alternator must be disassembled to replace the brushes.

However, Csaki discloses an electrical machine comprising:

a brush holding assembly secured to said case, said brush holding assembly holding said brushes within a holding portion (15) and being provided with a cover capable of being opened to remove said brushes (Fig. 1), an open portion for removal and insertion of said brushes being formed at a position on said case facing said cover

(Fig. 1) for the purpose to make the brushes replaceable without requiring break-down and subsequent reassembly of any part of the electric motor.

Since Umeda et al. and Csaki are in the same field of endeavor, the purpose disclosed by one inventor would have been recognized in the pertinent art of the others.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having an ordinary skill in the art to form an alternator with a brush holding assembly secured to said case, said brush holding assembly holding said brushes within a holding portion and being provided with a cover capable of being opened to remove said brushes, an open portion for removal and insertion of said brushes being formed at a position on said case facing said cover as taught by Csaki for the purpose discussed above.

Regarding claim 2, Csaki also shows an electrical rotary machine wherein said brush holding assembly extends to a vicinity of said open portion for the purpose to lengthen the brushes so that they be used for a long period of time.

Regarding claim 9, Umeda et al. also show the alternator according to Claim 1 wherein a conducting wire of said stator winding extends outwards in an axial direction from an end surface of said stator core and is formed into coil ends having a uniform shape in a circumferential direction (Fig. 3) for the purpose to reduce wind resistance and to improve cooling (Col. 2, lines 60-68).

4. Claims 8, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Umeda et al. and Csaki in view of the applicant's admitted of prior art (Figure 18 in the specification).

Regarding claim 8, Umeda et al. and Csaki show all of the limitations of the claimed invention except showing the alternator according to Claim 1 wherein a regulator for adjusting a magnitude of an alternating voltage generated in said stator and a cooling plate placed in contact with said regulator are disposed on said brush holding assembly so as to overlap in an axial direction relative to said rotor.

However, the applicant's admitted of prior art (Figure 18 in the specification) shows the alternator wherein a regulator (13) for adjusting a magnitude of an alternating voltage generated in said stator and a cooling plate (14) placed in contact with said regulator are disposed on said brush holding assembly so as to overlap in an axial direction relative to said rotor for the purpose to improve cooling.

Since Umeda et al., Csaki and the applicant's admitted of prior art are all in the same field of endeavor, the purpose disclosed by one inventor would have been recognized in the pertinent art of the other.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to form an alternator wherein a regulator for adjusting a magnitude of an alternating voltage generated in said stator and a cooling plate placed in contact with said regulator are disposed on said brush holding assembly so as to overlap in an axial direction relative to said rotor as taught by the applicant's admitted of prior art for the purpose discussed above.

5. Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Umeda et al. and Csaki in view of Sekyra.

Regarding to claim 3, Umeda et al. and Csaki show all the limitations of the claim invention except for teaching that the alternator according to Claim 1 wherein said brush holding assembly is constructed such that a holding assembly terminal is formed integrally therewith in a resin molding, said holding assembly terminal and a brush terminal mounted to a wire connected to said brushes being electrically connected by a connection member.

However, Sekyra shows an alternator wherein said brush holding assembly (Fig. 6) is constructed such that a holding assembly terminal (55) is formed integrally by a resin molding (Col. 2, line 3) for the purpose to prevent short-circuit. The holding assembly terminal (55) and a brush terminal (64) mounted to a wire connected to said brushes being electrically connected by a connection member (48) for the purpose to supply electric current to the brushes from electrical source.

Since Umeda et al., Csaki and Sekyra are in the same field of endeavor, the purpose disclosed by one inventor would have been recognized in the pertinent art of the others.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having an ordinary skill in the art to form an alternator wherein said brush holding assembly is constructed such that a holding assembly terminal is formed integrally therewith in a resin molding, said holding assembly terminal and a brush terminal mounted to a wire connected to said brushes being electrically connected by a connection member as taught by Sekyra for the purpose discussed above.

Regarding claim 4, Sekyra also shows that the alternator according to Claim 3 wherein a connection portion for connecting said holding assembly terminal and said brush terminal is disposed in said open portion for the purpose to replace the brushes without having to disassemble the whole alternator.

Regarding claim 5, Sekyra also shows that the alternator according to Claim 3 wherein said connection member is a screw (32 in Fig. 3).

6. Claims 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Umeda et al. and Csaki in view of Sekyra as respectively applied to claim 5 above and further in view of Janette.

Regarding claim 6, the alternator formed by Umeda et al. and Csaki modified by Sekyra includes all of the limitations of the claimed invention except for the screw is inserted into and removed from said connection portion in a circumferential direction relative to said rotor.

However, Janette shows a brush holding assembly (Fig. 2) wherein the screw (13) is inserted into and removed from said connection portion in a circumferential direction relative to said rotor for the purpose to provide a connection which will be easily applied as well as durable and efficient in operation.

Since, Umeda et al., Csaki, Sekyra and Janette are in the same field of endeavor, the purpose disclosed by one inventor would have been recognized in the pertinent art of the others.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having an ordinary skill in the art to form an alternator wherein said brush holding

assembly has a screw member is inserted into and removed from said connection portion in a circumferential direction relative to said rotor as taught by Janette for the purpose discussed above.

7. Claims 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Umeda et al. and Csaki in view of Sekyra as respectively applied to claim 5 above and further in view of Hyatt, Jr. et al.

Regarding claim 7, the alternator formed by Umeda et al. and Csaki modified by Sekyra includes all of the limitations of the claimed invention except for the screw is inserted into and removed from said connection portion in an axial direction relative to said rotor.

However, Hyatt, Jr. et al. show a brush holding assembly (Fig. 1) wherein the screw (56) is inserted into and removed from said connection portion in an axial direction relative to said rotor for the purpose to provide a connection which will be easily applied.

Since, Umeda et al., Csaki, Sekyra and Hyatt, Jr. et al. are in the same field of endeavor, the purpose disclosed by one inventor would have been recognized in the pertinent art of the others.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having an ordinary skill in the art to form an alternator wherein said brush holding assembly has a screw member is inserted into and removed from said connection portion in a circumferential direction relative to said rotor as taught by Janette for the purpose discussed above.


Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hanh N Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 305-3466. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nestor Ramirez can be reached on (703) 308-1371. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-3431 for regular communications and (703) 305-3431 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1782.

HNN

January 22, 2002


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